

There are two species with which *E. producta* might be confounded; from *E. furcata* and *E. latirostris* the distinctly separated segments which precede the last will at once distinguish it, as well as the character of the basal joint of the antennules and the exact structure of the rostrum.

Rödberg, on the precipices among Aleyonarians, in about 150 fathoms.

Sars described the species from a single specimen, which was scarcely more than half the length of those found by me; and as in that description there is no allusion made to the structure of the antennules, I should have failed to recognize the species had it not been that I had the advantage of direct comparison with specimens kindly given me by Prof. G. O. Sars, and obtained by him in West Norway.

[To be continued.]

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

- Fig. 1. *Bythocaris simplicirostris*, G. O. Sars. Dorsal view of anterior portion of carapace, enlarged.
 Fig. 2. *Cryptocheles pygmaea*, G. O. Sars. Enlarged about three diameters.
 Fig. 3. Ditto. Rostrum.
 Fig. 4. Ditto. Outer maxilliped.
 Fig. 5. Ditto. First foot.
 Fig. 6. *Campylaspis horrida*, G. O. Sars, ♀. Enlarged.
 Fig. 7. Ditto. Dorsal view of carapace.
 Fig. 8. *Campylaspis verrucosa*, G. O. Sars, ♂. Enlarged.
 Fig. 9. *Campylaspis costata*, G. O. Sars, ♂. Enlarged.

XXX.—New Coleoptera from the Australian Region. By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

Lucanidæ.

Eurytrachelus Wickhami, sp. n.

Niger, sat nitidus: mandibulis porrectis perparum curvatis, convexis, ante apicem dente valido armatis, medio denticulatis; capite magno, subtiliter granulato, pone oculos bituberculato rugoso; thorace lato, lateribus leviter arcuatis.

Long. (mandib. incl.) 25 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

Formerly I regarded this as a variety of *E. arfukianus*,
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Lansb. I am now, however, convinced that it is a distinct species. It is relatively rather narrower; the mandibles are convex, *i. e.* the ridge which bears the teeth is not dorsal as in *arfakianus*, but internal in the ordinary way; the large subapical tooth is more removed from the apex, and there are three or four small teeth rather behind the middle. The head has the same peculiar notch behind the eye, leaving two small tubercles, but the surface round the eye is merely rugose instead of being wrinkled. The thorax is more convex, more obliquely narrowed posteriorly, with the sides, especially anteriorly, distinctly arcuate. The mentum is more broadly truncate anteriorly.

In describing *E. arfakianus*, M. Lansberge has not, I think, laid stress enough on the differences in the mandibles in specimens of this species. In *Odontolabis*, dimorphism is common, but I do not remember any quite similar case in the *Dorcini*.

In *E. arfakianus*, var. *maximus*, the mandibles are rather straight, simple, except a large tooth near the apex.

In the var. *minor* the mandibles have a large subbasal tooth, and besides the subapical one there are one or two smaller teeth between the large teeth.

This appears to me to be a distinct case of dimorphism, and not a question of large and small examples. The Museum specimens measure:—

Var. *maximus*: 18 to 26 lines (mandib. incl.).

Var. *minor*: 19 to 24 lines (mandib. incl.).

These would correspond to what Dr. Leuthner calls telodont and amphiodont forms.

Cetoniidæ.

Paccilopharis femorata, sp. n.

Oblonga, depressa, nitidissima, cyaneo-viridis: capite subtiliter punctulato, fronte punctis nonnullis sparsa; thorace lævi, latera versus punctis nonnullis sparsis; clytris lævibus, lineis tribus punctorum vix conspicuis, lateribus pone medium transversim striatis; pedibus obscure rubro-purpureis, femoribus obscure rubris.

Long. 10 lin.

Hab. Doreh (New Guinea).

Besides the difference in colour, this differs from *P. Whitei* in being rather narrower, the head is much more finely punctured, with only a few larger punctures on the forehead. The

thorax has only a few lunate punctures towards the sides. The elytra have only three not very distinct lines of punctures at the base, not extending beyond the middle; at the apical margin are the usual transverse striolæ. The transverse striolæ of the pygidium are finer and closer. The femora are dull red, the tibiæ and tarsi obscure reddish purple.

Buprestidæ.

Belionota Saundersii, sp. n.

Ænea, elytris purpureo-æneis: scutello subtilissime punctulato; corpore subtus late aureo-viridi, ad latera brunneo-æneo, hic et illic cupreo tincto, segmento apicali cyaneo.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. N. Australia, Cape York.

This species is very like *B. fallaciosa* in general form (even narrower than that species usually is), but is easily distinguished by the extremely finely punctured scutellum and different coloration. The thorax has the punctuation very fine, rather closer than in *B. fallaciosa*, with less smooth space in the middle of the base. The elytra are bronze, obscurely tinted with brownish purple, with a steel-blue shade at the apex. The body beneath is very bright golden green, brownish æneous at the sides; the segments are bordered with dark steel-blue, and the greater part of the apical segment is of the same colour; in some examples the blue colour ascends somewhat in the median channel.

Belionota Woodfordi, sp. n.

Nigro-ænea: thorace igneo-cuprea, medio purpureo suffuso; scutello purpurascenti, subtiliter punctulato; corpore subtus aureo-viridi, ad latera cyaneo purpurascenti.

Long. 11–12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Fauro I., Solomon Islands (*C. M. Woodford, Esq.*).

This is very close to *B. prasina*, but is, I think, sufficiently different in its coloration to merit a distinctive name.

Cleridæ.

NATALIS.

Many species of this genus have been described from time to time, most authors comparing their species with "*N. porcatu*s, Fabr." What these authors consider *porcatu*s, F. to

be it is difficult to determine. Fabricius gives the locality as Van Diemen's Land; and the specimens in this Museum are all so marked except one labelled New Holland, which generally means West Australia. It is the longest, narrowest species known to me, with the disk of the thorax closely and finely punctured. It is not unlikely this is *N. cribricollis* of Spinola's Monograph; certainly his *N. porcatus* is not the Fabrician species. The Rev. T. Blackburn has given a synopsis of the species of the genus (Tr. Roy. Soc. of S. Austr. xiii. 1890, p 126), and the one he refers to *N. porcatus* is evidently not the Fabrician species, as he places it in the section "Disc of the prothorax not closely and evenly punctured." The specimens named *N. porcatus* in White's Catalogue are probably *porcatus* of Spinola (the type was not then in the Museum), and I am inclined to think they are the *N. Marstersii*, Casteln., but it all depends on what this author considered the Fabrician species.

Natalis Blackburni, sp. n.

Picea: capite creberrime subtiliter punctato, punctis nonnullis majoribus mixtis; thorace disco subtiliter obsolete punctulato, lateribus sat rugulosis; elytris postice modice dilatatis, costatis, costis alternis pone medium evanescentibus.

Long. 12, lat. elytr. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Swan River.

The head is closely and rather finely punctured, with a few much larger punctures interspersed. The antennæ are long, the apical joint elongate-ovate, moderately narrowed at the apex, the tenth joint as broad as long, the ninth scarcely as broad as long, very obliquely narrowed towards the base. The thorax is as long as broad, not very much flattened on the disk, a little broader at the widest part than in front, the disk very finely, rather closely, but indistinctly punctured; the sides rugulose, but not strongly as in many of the species. The elytra have the punctures large and transverse at the base, gradually diminishing in size posteriorly, being comparatively fine at the apex; the costæ are narrow and equal at the base, the alternate ones disappearing rather before the middle, leaving the others separated by dull flat spaces. The intermediate tibiæ are curved. The abdomen has a finely punctured patch in the middle of the second, third, and fourth segments, clothed with golden pubescence, the patch on the fourth segment a little broader than long. Posterior tarsi very long.

The upper surface of the insect is finely pilose, with some erect hairs scattered over the surface.

Natalis lata, sp. n.

Lata, depressa, ferrugineo-picea: capito confertim subtiliter punctulato, punctis majoribus crebre mixtis, fronte rugulosa; thorace medio depresso, parce subtiliter punctulato, lateribus fortiter vermiculosis; elytris brevioribus, postice modice dilatatis, basi crasse cancellato-punctatis, post medium subtilius punctulatis, costatis, costis 4^a, 6^a, et 8^a solum apice attingentibus.

Long. 11, lat. elytr. 3½ lin.

Hab. Moreton Bay (*Diggles*).

This is a comparatively short broad species. The head is finely punctured, but the large punctures are also very numerous and moderately close together; the upper part, especially above the eyes, is rugulose. The antennæ are long, the apical joint is oblong-ovate in general outline, but is doubly angular on each side; the tenth joint is a trifle broader than long, not very much narrowed at the base, the ninth joint is similar but a little longer. The thorax is as broad as long, distinctly broader at the widest part than in front; the disk is impressed, with very fine scattered punctures, with larger punctures here and there; the sides very strongly vermiculate. The elytra are short as compared with most species; at the base the punctures are very large and square, changing very abruptly just beyond the middle to rounder and smaller punctures, which become very small at the apex; the costæ are very narrow at the base, equal, but beyond the middle the first, second, third, fifth, and seventh disappear; the apex of the elytra is of a lighter brown colour. The intermediate tibiæ are rather short and nearly straight. The posterior tarsi are very short. The abdomen has the middle portion of the second and third segments densely and finely punctured, with a band of golden pubescence, more particularly along the posterior margin.

I cannot reconcile either of these species with any described by Mr. Blackburn.

Natalis levis, sp. n.

Fusca, nitida, pube brevissima sordide flava obsolete marmorata: thorace medio subtilissime parce punctulato, lateribus late fortiter vermiculatis; elytris latera versus subtiliter striato-punctatis, postice costis vix elevatis notatis.

Long. 22, lat. elytr. 6¼ lin.

Hab. New Guinea.